SPAIN AND GERMANY.

A Secret Convention Said to Have Been Concluded Between the Powers.

Kaiser Wilhelm to Sustain the Republic Against Carlism.

CTALY READY TO AID THE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, August 7, 1874. The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he has reliable authority for stating that a secret convention was concluded three weeks ago between the German Emperor and Marshal Serrano, by which Germany agreed, if necessary, to aid in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection, either with money or by means of armed intervention. and undertook to secure the recognition of the Spanish Republic by her allies.

Serrano in return pledged Spain to an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Germany in the event of a war with France.

Italy was to form a third party to the alliance.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Paris Republic Complains of the Prussian Imperialism.

Is Germany the Conservator of the Neutrality Laws?

Cabinet Reconciliation Between Madrid and Versailles.

VIENNA, August 7, 1874. The New Free Press of this city reports that the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has complained to the British government that Germany is seeking a quarrel with France. The mplaint is based on the conversation of July 30 between the Duke and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, when the latter stated that Germany, irrespective of the action of the other Powers, would take what steps it thought Droper against the discriminations made by the French in favor of the Carlists in violation of the obligations of neutrality.

Semor Castelar To Visit Versailles PARIS, August 7, 1874.

The attitude of the Spanish representative here is most conciliatory and the dimculties with Spain

Seber Castelar is expected at Versailles, charged with the mission of negotiating for the recognition of the Republic of Spain.

Carlists Routed and a City Relieved-Prim's Murderers Ordered for Prosecu-

MADRID, August 7, 1874. The republicans have relieved Teruel, and the Carlists, who were besieging the city, have fied. ASSASSINS INDICTED.

The judicial investigation into the assassination of Marshal Prim has resulted in the indictment of tity more persons.

ENGLAND.

The Session of Parliament Prorogued by a Message from the Crown.

THE OUEEN'S SPEECH.

Leopold's Pension, Peace, Progress, American Reciprocity and a Tear for Spain.

LONDON, August 7, 1874. Parliament was prorogued to-day by a message from the Queen, which was read by Royal commis-

Her Majesty thanks both Houses for voting the annual grant to Prince Leopold. POREIGN RELATIONS.

The Queen states that the relations with all forgign Powers are friendly.

. She explains that England is represented in the

ussels Conference, but has stipulated that there shall be no change in the recognized rules of inter pational law and that no restrictions shall be placed upon the conduct of naval operations, and eserves the right to accept or reject the recom-TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The message further says:-Negotiations have been undertaken for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, formerly existing between Canada and the the desire and in the interest of Capada, have been temporarily suspended by the adjournment of the American Senate. They will be revived soon, and I hope will lead to an increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

PITT FOR SPAIN, BUT NO INTERVENTION. I deeply lament the condition of Spain, and While carnestly desiring the restoration of peace and order in that country, consider non-interies ence as most conductve thereunto.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, providing for the gradual-stopping of INDIA.

I am thankful that the famine in India has not been attended with much mortality, which is due to the timely precautions and measures taken by my government.

ASHANTER PAYING UP. The Gold Coast is being gradually pacified and reorganized, and the King of Ashantee is discharg-ing his obligations.

WORK, WAGES AND PUBLIC WORSHIP. The message proceeds to congratulate Parlia-ment upon its work, and expresses pleasure because of the reductions in taxation; at the passage of the Factory act, by which the health of women and children will promoted; at the passage of the reforming church patronage in scotland, which will conduce to the religious welfare of the people because it removes the cause of controersy; and at the passage of the Public Worship Regulation bill, which will settle the form of worup of the Established Church.

The message also mentions other measures of minor importance which may be expected to be essing of the Almighty upon the members in the scharge of their duties.

Weather Report from London. London, August 7, 1874.
The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

PIRE AT PAOLA, KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 7, 1874. A special despatch says a fire at Paola, Kansas, jast night destroyed the best business portion of that place. The loss is \$70,000; insurance \$26,000.

Put Back to Port in a Damaged Condition-The

THE YACHT ENCHANTRESS.

Race for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.

LONDON, August 7, 1874. By telegram from Cowes I learn that the American yacht Enchantress has put back with the loss of her jibboom, bowsprit and all

her forerigging. Vice Commodore Douglas is on board the

Enchantress. THE BACE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' CHAT

LENGE CUP WON BY THE EGERIA.

The Enchantress sustained the damage during the contest in the yacht race for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup, which took place to-day.

There were three entries—the Enchantress Egeria and Shark.

The former lost her jibboom, and sustained the other damage just reported, while tacking off Cowes, and was obliged to return. The Shark also retired soon after the start and the Egeria proceeded over the course

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IN ENGLAND.

The Americans Win the Cricket Game in One Inning.

A "Red Stocking" Fielding for the Englishmen.

The Base Ball Sport Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

The cricket match between eleven of Prince's Club and twenty-two of America was resumed this

The Americans went to the bat and completed their first inning with a score of 110. The game was then suspended for lunch. HOW THE MEN PLAYED. Harry Wright scored 22; McGeary, 18; Hall, 12;

Leonard and McVey, 11 each; O'Rourke, 10, and Murnan 9 and not out. The Cricket Game Resumed-The Americans Victorious.

LONDON, August 7-5 P. M. The cricket match between the Englishmen and Americans was resumed after lunch.

The eleven of Prince's Club went to the bat for

their second inning and scored 39.

Their combined score for the two innings being only 60, the Americans, of course, win the game in one inning, with 50 to spare.

A RED STOCKING IN THE ENGLISH RANKS. One of the members of the Red Stocking Club fielded for the Englishmen this morning in order to complete their number.

PUBLIC COMMENT AND A LARGE CROWD There is much dissatisfaction because the Messrs. Prince are unable to collect a good team. There was a large crowd of persons on the ground when the game commenced, but the weather became threatening and many leit.

The International Game of Base Ball. LONDON, August 7, 1874. The cricket match having terminated earlier than was expected, a game of base ball was comnenced, there being sufficient time before dark to finish it.

A large crowd, which is increasing, witnesses the A Scratch Game of Base Ball Won by

the Athletics. Lendon. August 7, 1871. The base ball playing at Prince's this afternoon was a scratch game, two members of the Prince's Club playing with the Athletics and two with the

The former won by a score of 15 to 8.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Military School Abolished-Milita Corps Going Into Encampment.

TORONTO, Ont., August 7, 1874. The Toronto military school is to be abolished The instructor has received notice that his en-

The Toronto field battery, the Twelfth battallon the York Rangers and several other corps will go into camp at Barrie or Holland Landing about the 28th prox. The Queen's Own Rides will not perform their annual drill, owing to the lateness of the season at which the proposed camp is to be

held.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Hon. Mr. Cartwright are at Kingston, inspecting the forts and public buildings in preparation for the military col-

Dissatisfaction at the Action of the Washington Authorities.

St. John, N. B., August 7, 1874. The instructions issued by the Washington for Canada shall be landed at Eastport and re shipped there it is leared will cause great incon-venience, delay and expense, and is a subject of general comment.

Voting by Ballot in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., August 7, 1874. The first election in Canada under the system of voting by bailot took place yesterday. McDougall was elected to Parliament for East Eigin, Ont., and Mr. Coupal for Napierville, Quebec. They are both supporters of the govern-

Extensive Bush Fires.

TORONTO, August 7, 1874. Extensive bush fires are raging in the vicinity

Earthquakes and Threatened Eruption in Portneuf County-Panic Among the Inhabitants

QUEBEC, August 7, 1874. Considerable excitement is being occasioned in the parish of Bazile, county of Portneuf, by the rence of certain phenomena of nature, conoccurrence of certain phenomena of nature, consisting of peculiar internal noises and commotion in the earth, as well defined shocks of earthquake. The noises vary from low distant mutterings to loud reverberations. On Tuesday the concussions were so violent and threatening that the more immediate residents to the place from which the noises were the loudest fled from their homes, and others are preparing to follow. The opinion is divided as to whether are or water will declare itself. The result is looked for with much trepidation.

THE SHOOTING AT FORT ADAMS. Burial of the Deserter Howard-The Action of the Sentinel Justified.

NewPort, R. L. August 7, 1874.
No inquest was held over the remains of private Howard, who was shot by sentinel Cassidy while attempting to desert yesterday, the particu-lars of which appeared in the HERALD of to-day. At one o'clock, without any services being held, this unfortunate man was buried in the cemetery connected with the fort, a matter causing some

comment.

His real name, it appears, is Harrigan, and he assumed the name of Howard when he enlisted. Before deserting from Fort Adams he had deserted while a member of the Third artillery. General Hart and his officers speak in the highest terms of Cassidy and although they regret that the shot proved fatal, they consider he did his duty. They also think that the terrible lesson is one that has been needed for a long time, in order to discourage desertion and teach the refractory that submission is better than resistance.

THE IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1874.
The Anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention at
Burlington, lows, yesterday nominated the Hon.
L. G. Palmer.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Cheyennes Promise To Be Peaceful if the Soldiers Are Withdrawn-The Only Policy to be Pursued, Disarm and Hang the Murderers-Cause of the

manche Depredations. WASHINGTON, August 7, 1874.
An intelligent observer of affairs among the Inlians, whose reports heretofore have proved reliable, writes from the scene of operations in the

Indian country as follows:—

White Shield, a Cheyanne chief, came into this place from the hostile camps yesterday. He was five days coming in, and reports the camp about two hundred and twenty-five miles from here, a little south of west, and near the border of the Staked Plaina. He reports Cheyannes and Comanches encamped together. On his way to this place he met a camp of eighty lodges of Kiowas moving to join the Cheyennes and Comanches. Large parties of Kiowas and Comanches are raiding in Texas and other places. Big Bow, a Kiowa chief, recently returned from successful foray with two hundred head of horses and mules. The weather was so warm that many of the animais died. A party of Cheyennes returned recently from Colorado with seventy head of horses, and report that they killed three white men. The man killed near Fort Sill was killed by a party of Kiowas to whom Agent Kaniorth had issued rations a lew hours before.

CHEYENNE TIREATS.

Winte Shield says the men killed porth of this ndian country as follows:-

what issued rations a lew hours before.

CHEYENDE THREATS,

Whate Shield says the men killed north of this place were killed by Cheyennes, but says further that the Cheyennes are willing to be quiet now, and call it even; but if soldiers are sent after them they will make plenty of work for them. He says that up to the present time the Cheyennes have had eight men killed. Many of their chiefs would like to come in with their people, but the hostile Indians are too strong for them. I think that the hostile Indians have between six and seven hundred warriors, well armed, determined and banded together for mutual defence. It will take a strong force to subdue them, and the campaign should be conducted by the government in such a manner as to make it short, sharp and decisive. I think that the but, sharp and decisive. I think there is but there is but ONE INTELLIGENT SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUES-

in this country, and that is to dismount and disarm In this country, and that is to dismount and disarm raiders and then hang every one found guilty of murder, and do it at once in the presence of the rest of the indians. I think if the government wished a couple of hundred indian scouts could be easily raised to accompany an expedition. These scouts could be found in the Territory and could be taken from all the tribes. If properly managed their services would be invaluable.

All is quiet at this place now. White Shield reports large herds of buffaio near the hostile camp.

SUPRESTITION THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

All is quiet at this place now. White Shield reports large herds of buffaio near the hostile campsurpristrion the cause of the War.

Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, of the Tenth cavairy, has forwarded to the General of the Army the report of a talk with Asahobe and Asating, of the Penne Teth Ka band of Comanches, which is interesting as showing the cause of the present hostility of the Comanches and other tribes. After some conversation, in which they inquired as to how they were to be treated, Colonel Davidson asked the Indians what the Comanches had to complain of, and what were the causes of this general hostility on the part of the Comanches. They replied that the Comanches had nothing to complain of on the part of the government agent, or troops, or whites, but that some two months ago a prophet arose among them, who told them that he had an interview with the Great Spirit, who said that the Caddas, Wachitas and other Indians who were adopting the mode of lie of the whites were going down hill fast in means and population, and the Comanches would do the same if they followed the same road, and the way for them to be again the powerful nation they once were was to go to war and kill off all the white people they could. This, these two chiefs said, chimed in with the feelings and wishes of the evildisposed of the nation, and the present war is the result.

Two More Indian Murders Near Fort Sill-Settlers Fleeing From Their

OMAHA, August 7, 1874. Colonel Davidson, commanding at Fort Stil, Indian Territory, reports that two men recently killed near Elm Spring station and that drivers of trains are abandoning their wagons on the road. He states also that the farmers in the Wachita Valley are frightened and that many of them are leaving their larms.

DISASTERS ON THE POTOMAC.

Results of the Two Recent Investiga. tions-The Recommendations of Inspectors Disregarded, and the Navy Department Hindering Their Work.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1874.
It will be recollected that after the burning of the Wawassett on the Potomac River last sum-mer, by which many lives were lost, a board of recommended that legal action be taken against several of the officers of that boat. But no such proceedings were instituted, and now the two local inspectors of the Baltimore district report with reference to the collision recently between the United States steamer Gettysburg and the Lady of the Lake, on the Potomac River, that the pilot in charge of the Lady of the Lake compiled with all the rules and regulations for the government of pilots; but they found it impracticable, after several efforts on their part, to procure any evidence from the officers of the Gettysburg who were on duty during the collision, the officers failing to appear before them, on the ground of orders from the Secretary of the Navy to sail on the day the summons was served, and on the return of the Gettysburg the officers declined to appear without orders from the Secretary of the Navy, and, not deeming it their duty to procure sanction or consent of the Secretary as to their nowers in the premises and not desting to be several of the officers of that boat. But no such their powers in the premises, and not desiring to be brought in contact with the Navy Department, the inspectors concluded to close the investigation. Thus in neither case was the Steamboat law en-

PIGHTING IN TENNESSEE,

Promiseuous Murders Committed at Somerville During the Continuation of the Riot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1874. A special despatch from Mason's Depot says that's report was received here late this afterneon of fighting at Somerville. The town is in arms and great excitement revails. The riot started with a difficulty between Oscar Burton and Paul Reeves, in which the latter was killed. Burton was immediately shot and killed by Reeves' brother, a radical candidate for Shelin. This was followed by so ne one killing the second Reeves. At last accounts the fighting was still going on.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE COAL REGIONS. Bloody Riot Among the Molly Maguires and the Sheet Iron Men-The Ring-

leaders Arrested. POTTSVILLE, Pa., August 6, 1874. The lawlessness in Schuylkill county increases almost daily, and the citizens are becoming very much alarmed at the continuance of the depredations perpetrated by the organized outlaws. A few days since a terrible and bloody riot occurred

few days since a terrible and bloody riot occurred at "Dane's Patch," near Colorado, this county, between the "Molify Maguires" and the "Sheet Iron Men." another band of outlaws who ply their profession of blood and robbery in the coal regions.

THE CAUSE OF THE RIOT WAS a long standing feud. Pistois, knives, stones and other murderous weapons were used, and a man named Gilsay Austin Bradshaw and several others were shot and battered with stones. The excitement was intense in the neighborhood, as general carnival or murder and robbery. The constability of Girardville, however, put in an appearance, and, with the assistance of other detachments of police, peace was finally restored. Five of the ringleaders have been arrested, and, unless their induence is too powerful in the region, an example will probably be made of them.

EXPOSE OF ANOTHER KANSAS SENATOR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 7, 1874. The Times of this city published yesterday what purports to be an expose of private and political misdoings of Senator Ingalis, of Kansas. The article covers fifteen columns, and the charges are of a very damaging character.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours. in comparison with the corresponding day of last

m comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 68 67 3:30 P. M. 90 81 6 A. M. 67 66 6 P. M. 55 80 9 A. M. 75 73 9 P. M. 76 71 12 M. 81 77 12 P. M. 76 68 Average temperature yeaterday. 72% Average temperature for corresponding date last year. ... 77% last year.....

MORE PARIS GREEN.

Augusta Weidman, aged seventeen, residing at No. 413 East Pifth street, attempted suicide last night at nine o'clock by taking Paris green. She hight at hine o'clock by taking Paris green. She had been crying bitterly all day, on account, it is supposed, of some family troubles, but no particular notice was taken of it until a little after nine o'clock last night, when a young indy friend calling on her ascertained what she had done. The unfortunate young woman was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, where every effort was made to counteract the effects of the poison, her recovery is considered extremely doubting.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts. A programme combining novelty with real merit was offered at Central Park Garden Wednesday night, and was interpreted with ex-quisite skill and effective power by the magnificent band over which Mr. Thomas wields the baton. It was the eighty-fifth concert of the summer season, and yet the novelties in the repertoure of the band are by no means exhausted. The opening work by a French composer, Massenet, entitled "Suite," scenes pit-toresques, was not one likely to become popular or to hold a place for any length of time in Mr. Thomas' repertoirs. It is fragmentary and illy constructed, and of the four parts, march, ballet. Angelus and Bohemian festival, we could not find a half dozen bars calculated to arrest attention and admiration. The other noyelty, the introduction to "Rosuith oder Domros by a young musician of Stattgart, named Linder, was exceedingly beautiful, but it bore the unmistakable impress of Gounod on it. So much for originality. Straus' new waltz, "Wo die Citronen blunn," the principal merit of which lies in the clever scoring, was also given. The ever welcome nantasia caprice of Vicuxtemps, which has become a general favorite, was in the second part of the programme. The variations in the second theme of this charming work are unadvisedly committed to the clarinet, which gives them a coloring injurious to their pristine beauty. Two movements from Spohr's "Consecration of Sounds," revealing probably better than any other selections the characteristics of the violinist-composer, followed, and were rendered with that finish in ensemble and heartiness of spirit that might be expected from this orchestra. Selections from "Trovatore," the ballet music in "Rienzi," "The Nautilus Waltz" and "William Tell" overture were also presented. It was worth a long journey to hear the Rossini overture played by the band. Years have passed since the Swan of Pesaro gave to the world this immortat work, and its equal has not yet been discovered. The rendering of the Wednesday night was simply marvellous. The painting of the storm was hifelike. The conductor's baton seemed to be the palette of a Buonarotti on much every shade of coloring and expression might be found. The dialogue between the cobe and fitte in the 'Ranz des Vaches' seemed as fresh as if thirty years had not elapsed since it was a novelty, and there was an Alpine avalanche in the thunderous sweep of the frace. by a young musician of Stattgart, named Linder,

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mile. Pauline Canissa, the charming prima donna, sings at Terrace Garden to-night. Señor Vilanova is rusticating near Long Branch

Strange to say, there has been a terrible war in London between the Essipoffites and the Krebsonians, and yet not a piano maker on either side. Strakosch says she must and Patti says she won't. And all on account of \$6,000 which the diva has to pay every year until she comes to

Matilda Heron will probably return to the stage, as a noticeable improvement has taken place in her health. She will appear in her old parts of Phædra and Camille. The return of this great actress to the stage would certainly be a dramatic

To-night the grand comedy and musical performance will take place at New Brighton, Staten Island, in the large hall of the Pavilion Hotel. Members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Italian and German opera companies and a detachment of the Ninth Regiment Band will certainly constitute a most pleasing entertainment.

Josh Hart opens the Theatre Comique on Monday with a startling array of talent. While everypresented on the stage of this house, the same regard for the conventionalities that has disnguished it in the past will mark its future. Harrigan and Hart, the lamous authors of the "Mulligan Guards," will remain on duty for the public service, and will be assisted by quite a formidable array of "stars."

Mile. Sophie Leiora Heilbron, a young English pianist, who lately arrived in this city, played at Steinway's yes'erday "La Danse des Fees," by Prudent; fantasia on Irish airs, by Willie Pape; "Moto Continuo," Weber, and "Impromptu," Cho-pin. She has a crisp, faultless touch, wonderful execution for one so young, clear phrasing and neatness of expression, and will prove a valuable addition to our aiready large stock of planists Her style of playing reminds one very much of Arabella Goddard. Mile Helibron is also the fortunate possessor of a full, rich, well-cultivated contraito voice.

MURDER

The Knife and the Hammer-A Trade

Union Murder. For some time past a bitter feeling has existed mong the society men in the various trade unions of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, since the recent difficulties with the coopers. The terrible Dwyer tragedy, however, in which a mother killed her taree children because her husband would not work, put the strike. Then the plasterers and masons took up the quarrel against non-society men, which cul-minated in the murder of a society man last night at the new building on the corner of North seventh and Fourth streets, Williamsburg.

up the quarrel against non-society men, which culminated in the murder of a society man last night at the new building on the corner of North Seventh and Fourth streets, Williamsburg.

THE MURDER

took place about six o'clock P. M.. or a few moments before, and created an intense excitement in the Fourteenth ward, thousands gathering about the scene of the affray and following the body to the station house, where they lugared long after the perpetrators had been incarcerated and the witnesses secured in the cells of the station house on Fourth street. The details of the horrible affair, as near as can be ascertained under the terrible excitement which agitates the community, are as follows:—

James Killduff, Thomas McLaughlin and John Kingston, three masons and "society men," who had knocked off work at five o'clock, visited the row of tenement houses in course of erection on Fourth street, between North sixth and North Seventh streets, and after a lew minutes' conversation, not having succeeded in persuading the workmen there employed to join their society or "trade anion," commenced to quarrel with the men, who continued to work until six o'clock. A few minutes before that hour, however, the jibes and insults of the interlopers had excred such an effect upon the workmen that a general assault was made upon them, during which Killduff was thrown out of the premises by James Burke and John Keenan, two non-society men whom he first struck. Alter he reached the sidewalk Burke followed up the toss by a kick, which prostrated Killduff. Meanwhile the other men were actively engaged inside, and their fight worked out its way on the sidewalk, when Killduff again joined in. At this stage of the proceedings the private workmen in their fight with the society men, inaugarating his part in the conflict with two blows with the hammer on the temple of Jsmes Killduff. As soon as the wounds were inflicted Killduff.

and almost linstantly expired. The affray quickly drew an immense multitude and threats were made against the p

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

William Van Wrinkle, of No. 415 West Fortyeighth street, was bitten by a mad dog last night while passing along Forty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Julia Sewell was bit-ten on the right temple by a mad dog last night at the residence of her parents, No. 584 Second avenue. The dog was shot by Officer Schenck, of the Eightscuth precinct.

FELL OVERBOARD.

An unknown man, about five feet seven inches high, having dark hair and eyes, sandy complexion and beard on chin, dressed in a dark coat and trowsers, white cotton undershirt, blue over-shirt, Congress gatters and golored stockings, fell overboard at the foot of Harrison street last night and was drowned. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE ROSS MYSTERY.

Why Are the Letters of Abuse Not Pub lished !-Public Feeling Against the Father Growing Apace.

For six long dreary weeks Mr. Ross has, by his tterances regarding the dreadful contents of the letters in his possession, cast a sombre shadow over every hearth in the land. One million of mothers have been so worked up by threatened assault of the kidnapper u their homes that their hearts have ached when ever their little ones were out of their sight for name were said to be so cruel and scorching that they caused the blood of any upright citizen to with indignation. The threats of ven. geance heaped upon the helpless child made every father tremble and wonder if he should be the next victim. The furore which has been raised over this case exceeds anything of the kind The murder of the bright little boy would have lorgotten. The people, once aroused in this mat-ter, supplied the ransom money, and now clamor ay, demand the child! How do they find matters?

WHO IS TO BLAME? They are assured by the Ross family that the whole city would rise in remonstrance against such outrages as are contained in the vast bulk of correspondence. They are told that nothing relating to a motive other than ransom must be considered for a moment. They are asked to believe the whole story, to the minutest details, on the statement of a boy seven or eight years of age. They are asked to accept the theories of a detective bureau which has iniled to develop even the merest clew in six weeks' time. The representatives of the newspapers which they read are warned not to say anything about the case for dread of defeating justice. The police look at each other and frown when a citizen even begins to doubt that the crime was the work of professional kidn appers. In short, if Mr. Ross—acting under the advice of the Central Office I hope—could have had his own way, the people of the country would never have heard of this case except through the medium of a half dozen posters in each city. The Philadelphia news(?)papers fell into the trap by silly promises, and, no matter what may be the ultimate end of the great mystery, their ability to keep their covenants and at the same time give their readers the news will be soverely tested.

The demand for the publication of these letters such outrages as are contained in the vast bulk of

severely tested.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PRESS.

The demand for the publication of these letters is becoming more and more general. Only a few days can yet intervene before this demand will be upon everybody's lips. A morning journal of the city, in to-day's issue, regards the subject editorially as follows:—

torially as follows:—
When the police first enjoined upon us silence in the Ross case we requested to be furnished with the kidnappers' letters, in order to be able to judge whether the grounds upon which this injunction had been based were sufficient. This request was refused, and from that moment we began to surmise that the story of the abduction might not be alrogether straight. This surmise has gained strength every day since, and much of the attention which our reportorial corps has given to the case has been on the assumption that it was not dealing with a genuine case of kidnapping for ransom.

assumption that it was not dealing with a genume case of kidnapping for ranson, on case begins to look very much like the substitution at all. Mr. or Mrs. Ross nay have had some trouble with other parties which may have had some trouble with other parties which may have had some trouble with other parties which the eletters would reveal, and which might show that the child was stolen from some other mutive than that of ransom. There appears to be no other colorable apology for suppressing them, and this one should not prevail. The interest which the public has in this case is based on the assumption that a bold case of kidnapping for ransom has been committed. Were it known that another motive existed public interest in the matter would inevitably subside, and no one has a right to keep up this interest for any other reason than one connected with the public welfare. Mr. Ross has given thos; letters to the authorities. Let the latter now submit them to the press.

press.

It has become a matter of the utmost importance that
the correspondence should be published, and we trust
there will be no more hesitation about the matter. The above is a reflex of popular opinion. The police succeeded in muzzling the press at the opening of this case; but the above clearly show newspapers will be held in silence no longer, while it also indicates the key to which all future utterances will be attuned.

ances will be attimed.

ALTER'S CONTRADICTIONS.

As the case stants now the people are confused, perplexed; nay, dumbfounded. Yesterday Waiter told one story and to-day he has told another. What he asserted in his first narrative he contradicts in his second, while in the third he repudiates the main facts stated in both the other two, and conveys an entirely different impression. First he says the kidnappers did not stop save to let him out of the carriage, and then he says they did. He has related so many things so directly contradictory that were the officers ever so shrewd they could never find any trace to the robbers by means of Waiter's evidence. Therefore there is only one other medium left, and that is the medium of the letters.

"THOSE POISONOUS PICKLES."

Corener's Inquest in the Supposed Pickle Poisoning Case—How People Use Paris Green.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest at five o'clock ast evening in the case of the supposed poisonous pickies which caused the death of John Powers, his sister Anna and Ellen Burke about two weeks since. The evidence in this case painfully but clearly demonstrated the ignorance and carelessness of very many people in relation to one of the most deadly poisons known to chemis try-Paris green.

allowing arsenic to lay indiscriminately about his kitchen, in pantries and dressers, and yet Paris green, a compound of arsenic and copper, and a much more deadly poison than arsenic, can be found on the mantelpiece of the kitchen, in the sink and even in dish closets of hundreds of houses innabited by intelligent people and thick-headed

She Loved Him Madly-A new novel, by Borys 1 78

much more ceadly poison than arsenic, can be found on the mantelpiece of the kitchen, in the sink and even in dish closets of hundreds of houses innabited by intelligent people and thick-headed domestics.

The first witness called in this case was Mr. John A. Ubstell, of No. 8 East Thirty-second street, in whose house two o: the victims worked and died. He testified—i went to the country on Saturday, July 18, leaving Ann Powers, Ellen Burke and Sabina Bigler, the servants, in charge of my house; my ismily was absent; I returned the joliowing Monday and was told that Ann Powers was sick; called a physician, but she died two days later; Tuesday, July 21, I was informed that the cook, Ellen Burke, was also sick; I procured a doctor, but she, too, died; on my ismily's return home an examination of the kitchen was had, and here a great quantity of Paris green was found; the cook asked my wire for this poison last winter; she wanted it to kill cockroacnes; in ever knew of the existence of any ill-iceling among my servants.

Sabina Bigler testified that she was a domestic in the embloy of Mr. Ubstell; that on Sunday, the 19th of July, John Powers came to the house about eleven o'clock in the morning and stayed to dinner; the meal consisted of cold roast beet, boiled potatoes, rice pudding and chow-chow pickles; she ate some of the chow-chow and found it was "awiul;" the pickles were taken from the sideboard by Ann Powers; they were not intended for use among the servants, but were for the family; always knew there was a great deal of Paris green about the kitchen; it was always around and in the sink; in a drawer where were kept the knives, forks and spoons; there was a great deal of Paris green about the kitchen; they were not intended for use among the servants, but were for the family; always knew there was a great deal of Paris green about the kitchen whenever the window, which were house, it was any and susceptible of being blown about the kitchen whenever the window, which were house, it was any and susceptible

MONTENEGRO

Last evening at the rooms of the New York Liberal Club (Plimpton Hall) Mr. N. lovanovitch, of Beigrave, Servia, delivered a lecture on "Monte-negro." He gave a very interesting sketch of the negro." He gave a very interesting skatch of the ancient Servian Empire and the position of Montenegro therein; the fall of the Servian Empire; its conquest jby the Turks; the laws, the people and love of liberty and the successful struggles against the Turkish invasions for 400 years. The lecturer's reading and delivery were remarkably good. Mr. Oscanyan, late Turkish Consul at New York, loitowed the lecture by a short and pleasant speech, entirely corroborating Mr. Iovanovitch from his own persons, experience.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING DEN.

The detectives from the Central Office made The detectives from the Central Office made a descent last night on the gambling den conducted by Charles Mooney and Samuel Briggs at No. 1,132 Broadway. Six men found in the piace were arrested and locked up at Headquarters. Four of these were afterwards allowed to go, as it was discovered they had been simply visitors to the house. The arrests were made on a warrant issued by a police magistrate, on complaint of John Shen, of No. 42 Pike street. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Titus, who made the descent, assisted by Officers Pields, Riley, King, Williamson and Walling. Mooney and Briggs, the proprietors, whe were held, will be taken to court this morning.

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